THE WEST POINT ACADEMY.

Its Demonstrated Necessity to the Nation and the Need of Its Enlargement. WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.-It is practically undisputed now that to meet the requirements

of new conditions the army must necessarily be strengthened considerably. That fact, together with new national inspirations and policies, the outgrowth of our successful war with Spain, has unexpectedly given the Military Academy at West Point increased importance as an adjunct of the military establishment. Just previous to the sudden widening the public's military views as the outcome of that war, there had sprung up a very general impression, which had penetrated military circles even, that the Academy had outgrown the demand for its finished product. The extraordinary conditions growing out

of the civil war having abated gradually it was discovered that West Point was graduating more cadets than the army was absorbing on a normal basis. Because of our increasing population, and the military impulse generated by the civil war, there has been a grow ing pressure of late years for admission to the Academy, so much so that an examination of the roster of graduates shows a marked perespiage of increase in the size of the classes now annually turned out. The average number of graduates since the foundation of the institution at the beginning of this century has been a fraction over 30 per annum; the average for a series of ten years past has been 50 per class, or 20 graduates per class above the general average. This has occurred in spite of the drastic methods resorted to by the Academie Board-within the law and the regulations, of course-to keep down the limit to the lowest possible minimum.

As a result of this increase, at the beginning of 1808 there yet remained some 45 of the previous June graduates awaiting assignment to the army as Second Lleutenants. This was an excessive number to remain over so long without assignment, and naturally was considered a serious matter by the authorities having to do with the institution, because previous to that time the annual graduates of the Academy had found their way into vacancies without much delay, so that against next graduation day the old slate was generally wiped off clean. This plethora of West Pointers had brought to a complete standstill appointments into the regular army from civil life and the ranks, as permitted by law and encouraged as a matter of policy by the military authorities.

Thus apparently a new condition confronted the Academy, and although but little was openly said about the matter, its well-informed friends were of opinion that an appeal must be made to Congress to somehow relieve the situation by legislation, but no plan of relief was tormulated or even suggested. Then came the Spanish war, followed quickly by the unexpected increase in the regular army, calling for a large number of additional officers, and presto, change! The surplus graduates of '97 were swallowed up at once, besides 150 additional appointments from civil life and the ranks and also the June class of 1898. Fear of a redundancy of graduates is felt no longer in any quarter, and the "screws" applied by the Academic Board to limit the output may now be dismissed. There are far more likely to be too few than too many graduates.

Even the proposition largely to increase the number of West Point's graduates under some regime by which a surplus not needed immediately for the service may go into civil employments until the call of their country comes, looks to the future only, for with a largely increased army the supply would be exhausted by present needs. A plan to extend the advantages of the institution would unoubtedly be popular and successful. A free education would induce large numbers of lads to apply for admission, were the door opened, even if they had no certainty of becoming officers upon graduation. A scheme of the kind could be formulated. I am positive, which would result in turning out annually a hundred or more thoroughly educated military men, ready for service in the emergency of war, yet who need not be carried upon the Government payrolls

beyond the day of their graduation. West Point has been denounced as a curse to the country by exasperated controversia!ists, but such wild vaporings meet with no countenance from enlightened men who are keenly alive to the necessity of military science and art and power in times of national peril. Education is always superior to ignorance, and in no walk of life more conspicuously than in the military profession. Most of the surviving civilian soldiers and statesmen of the revolution admitted the necessity and usefulness of a national institution for military education. It was from the impulse of the men who had warred eight years for freedom against England under great disadvantages that the West Point Academy had its origin. One of the republic's greatest heroes. Winfield Scott, not a West Point graduate, as is popularly supposed. firmly believed in the efficacy of a technical military education and was always the friend of the Military Academy. Said Gen. Scott in

I give it as my fixed opinion that but for our graduated cadets the war between the United States and Mexico might and probably would have lasted some four or five years, with, in its first half, more defeats than victories falling to our share; whereas in less than two campaigns we conquered a great country and a peace without the loss of a single battle or skirmleb.

A distinguished civilian statesman, the Hon. James G Blaine, never a soldier, has left this estimate of the military education for purposes of war in a discussion of the civil war in his "Twenty Years of Congress":

The value of strict military training was shown by the superior prominence attained in proportion to their numbers by the officers who had been educated at the West Point Military Academy. The wis dom of maintaining that institution was abundantly vindicated by the results of the war.

Such testimony could be multiplied. There is practically no disagreement upon the question of the advantages of military training for the man who intends to become a soldier. Nest Point has already done a great work for the country, and its career of usefulness has only just begun. Already some of the greatest names in our history_were its children. The events of the great civil war put the stamp of fame and permanence upon it. Grant and Lee. Sherman and Johnston, Sheridan and Jackson, and Thomas and Bragg, are military names that will live forever in American history, Jefferson Davis, the President of the Southern Confederacy, was also a graduate of the Military Academy. These were the most conspicuous and successful, but the army rolls of both North and South teem with the names of other brilliant graduates of the Academy. Its graduates at the close of the war were in practical direction of military affairs both

North and South. The Military Academy is but little short of a sentury old. It was formally opened at West Point for instruction July 4, 1802, with Major Jonathan Williams as Superintendent, who had in the beginning but two teachers for assistants. This small corps of officers and teachers has increased to a faculty of more than sixty. The Academy and its graduates have made a great deal of noise in the world. and for obvious reasons its name has been in the mouths of men oftener than that of any other American institution of learning. Yet is a surprising fact that since its birth. ninety-seven years ago, the Academy has graduated, all told, only 3,800 cadets out of a total of 7,1881 admitted. It thus appears that the graduates are less than 50 per cent. of the cadets who pass the preliminar, examination and are admitted. The real trial examination is the second one. Many of the boys "go under" upon this trying occasion, but numbers of those who fortunately pass muster then are

dropped subsequently for various causes. At first the Military Academy was a very modest concern. A commission in the United States army as a subaltern was nothing to become especially excited about a hundred ears ago. In the first fifteen years the Academy graduated but 180 cadets. In the first elass, that of 1802, there were but two graduates, Joseph G. Swift of Massachusetts and

Simon M. Levy of Marriand, Swift's name stands in the records as the first graduate. He subsequently rose to the rank of General. In 1803 there was an increase of one; in 1804 two were graduated; in 1805 there were three, one of whom was Gen. Joseph G. Totten, who fifty eight years afterward became Chief Engineer of the army during the progress of the civil war, at the age of 75.

Gradually the score of the Institution widened and its work increased as the system of education crystallized into permanent and coherent form. As its aims became more generally understood it grew in popularity. the class of 1812 there were seventeen graduates. The graduates of 1815 numbered thir ty-nine, and in 1822, by which period the Academy was in full swing, there were forty. The war of 1812-15 was an important factor in fixing public attention upon the institution. After 1820 the graduating classes seldom went under the general average of thirty-nine yearly. The largest class graduated in its history was that of 1886, or seventy-seven cadets, but that of 1877 contained only one less, and seventy-three were graduated in the class of 1838). When the regular army is permanently increased to 100,000 men it is reasonable to assume that the graduating classes will continue to increase gradually until the 100 mark is reached.

Although a number of the earlier graduates took a hand in the war of 1812 and were conspleuous in subsequent Indian wars, the effeet of West Point education upon our milltary fortunes was not manifested in any considerable degree until the Mexican war in 1846-47. Regarding its influence in that war I have already quoted Gen. Scott, very good authority, as he commanded in the decisive campaign. But, Scott to the contrary notwithstanding, it is a singular fact that not a single one of the score of American Generals who participated in the Mexican war, regular or volunteer, was a graduate of West Point. The two great figures, Winfield Scott and Zachary Taylor, were both civilian appointees but of long and meritorious service and great experience in actual warfare. Butler, Patterson, Pillow, Quitman, Worth, Wool, Twiggs, Kearny, Shields, Pierce, Cadwalader, Cushing, Price, Persifor F. Smith, Hamer, Lane, Marshall-one and all-were civilian appointees and the majority of them, I think, raw volunteers appointed for the occasion. Even the more consplcuous subordinates, ranking as Colonels and Lieutenant-Colonels Riley, Harney, Morgan, Garland, Doalphan and others were almost to a man sivilian solliers. In the grade of Colonel only one West Pointer conspicously distinguished himself. He was Jefferson Davis, and commanded a Mississippi volunteer regiment by virtue of a

notably Washington, Jackson, Greens and Mad Anthony Wayne. It was not until the civil war that the West Pointer showed the mettle that was in him. It was during that historical epoch that the Military Academy won its greatest fame. The wisdom of its foundation and continued maintenance was, as Mr. Blaine has pointed out, "abundantly vindicated by the results of the war." In both the Northern and Southern military establishments the West Point graduates worked in harmony with the volunteers, and as matter of fact in the Union Army nearly all the West Pointers of highest rank held volunteer commissions. In the Southern army it was the same. These leavening influences imparted to the entire army the discipline, the organization, and the efficiency of a regular military establishment. The effect of thorough military training in

volunteer commission. Besides these Mexican

victors there are several other military names

dear to American hearts for the fame they

won, yet who were not graduates of the Acade-

war was seen throughout the war. At the becommand on both sides, and some of them performed valuable services. They commanded departments and armies, but as the war progressed they were rapidly supplanted by the professional soldiers. At the close of the war its direction in every branch and on almost every theatre was in the hands of the Wes Point soldiers. In the North Grant was in supreme command: at the South Lee. Grant's Lieutenants were Meade, Sherman, Sheridan, Thomas, Canby, Schoffeld, Wilson, Rosecrans, Pleasonton, Stoneman, A. J. Smith and others, all West Pointers. Lee had for subordinates Joseph E. Johnston, Bragg, Beauregard, Early, Hood, Longstreet, Hill, Ewell, Pickett and several others, also all graduates of the Military Academy. There were many others on both sides, but these names will suffice. Gen. Terry ,a civilian, commanded at the capture of Fort Fisher, and was about the only one on the Union side who kept in the awim until the end with an upward tendency. There were also an infinitesimal number on the Southern side, but the vital points and the artive armies of both sides were under the eye of the West Point graduates.

LESLIE J. PERRY.

SHAKESPEARE IN KANSAS CITY. Young Lawyer Overdid the Bard While Leading the Boom for the Uptown Movement.

"When Kansas City was a younger and smaller town," said an arrival from that Western metropolis to a Sun reporter, "it was scattered more than it is now. The heavy business was done on the levee. The newspapers were printed down there. The only street uptown was not graded. It was like climbing a ladder to walk from the levee uptown, and like shooting the chutes to go from Market Square uptown to the levee. There sprung up a sort of geographical jealousy between the uptowners and the leves people. The younger generation constituted the up-towners. The early settlers did business on the levee, but lived back on the bluffs. There was a law firm on the levee that had the big end of the litigation. One of its members afterward became a Judge and the other a corporation lawyer. Both got rich. They are dead, but if either was living he could tell how a young police court shyster of the town forced the old firm to move its office uptown, and when they moved the newspapers moved, and when the newspapers moved the levee's occupation was gone.

"The young shyster was a newcomer. His name was Rummel or something like it. His office was over the market house, the upstairs of which was the city courtroom, in one end of which the city used to pile its sawed wood during the winter. The market house was not in the centre of the square, but the area was usually crowded with farmers, whose products usually crowded with farmers, whose products of hay, wood and cattle were huddled about the space for sale. For some time after the young shyster had flung his sign to the hurricanes he waited in vain for a chent. The farmer in search of litigation would wait until he had sold his products, and then go to the levee, or if he had not sold by the time the legal heavyweights of the levee came up the hill, he would trail the firm, and one of the members would go over and give advice while sitting on the tongue of the wagon or white leaning against it. The other member of the firm would usually wait at the drug stors, where a partnership bottle was kept in the storegoom.

of the firm would usually wait at the drug store, where a partnership bottle was kept in the storetoom.

"All this was wornwood to the young man over the market house. In his boyhood he had read Shakespeare, I don't know to what extent, but he went on the stage and rainted "Cassar," "Hamlet," "Othelle, and anything else lie knew. All came back to him, and he would stand by his open window, when the square was filled with farmers, and declaim and disregard Hamlet's advice to the players. This was new to the farmers in the early days. And finally there was always a contest to secure the nearest coign of vantage with the wagon, so that the owner could hear the great dec aimer and sell farm products at the same time.

"As you might surmise, the fellow got a client may and then, and he always had a jury trial. That gave him an orportunity to scread himself, and because his style was novel the old courtroom was crowled when he had a case.

"Not long after the success of the young shyster the old firm moved uptown. It secured an office facing the square and these it remained until the town made its second leap to what is known as the Junction and Coates s Addition. Of course the success of Rummel, if that was his name, was enhemeral. People got tired of having Shakespeare run in on overything, and do you know that even now, years after the old law firm and the shyster are forafting, and of you know that even now, years after the old law firm and the shyster are forafting, and do you know that even now, years after the old law firm and the shyster are forafting, and do you know that even now, years after the old law firm and the shyster are forafting, and do you know that even now, years after the old law firm and the shyster are forafting, and do you know that even now, years after the old law firm and the shyster are forafting, and do you know that even now, years after the old law firm and the shyster are forafting, and do you know firm and the shyster are forafting and the shyster are forafting and the shyster are

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Prospect of a Bevival of the Old Dispute

Over Its Membership. WARRYNGTON, Jan. 21.-In the apportionment of the House of Representatives following the national census of 1890 no attempt was made to readjust the number of Congressmen among the States by any reductions of membership to make up for the increase of population in other States during the ten years preceding. Instead. an addition of thirty-one members was made to the House, then comprising 325 members, and the State which benefited most by the increase was Nebraska; it secured three additional members, or double its former representation, while Illinois, Minnesota, Pennsylvania and Texas secured one additional member each. The practical effect was to increase the number of Congressmen from 325 to 356, and there has since been a further addition of a member for the State of Utah, admitted Jan. 4, 1896.

Under the census of 1900, the preliminary de tails for which are engaging the consideration of Congress, an even larger increase in popula tion is probable during the present decade than was enumerated in the census of 1890. Should there be an addition of membership on the same basis, and to the same extent, the total number of Congressmen in the popular branch would reach 388, a cumbrous body o members, in the opinion of leaders on both sides. Under the apportionment made in 1873, based upon the census of 1870, the total number of Representatives was 293, and should it be increased to 388 or more the enlargement of the House, already great, would exceed reasonable limits. Moreover, it would make the disparity in num bers between the House and the Senate still more striking, for there are now but two Terri tories seeking admission as States-Arizons and New Mexico. Nor is any considerable ad dition to the Senate probable during the period of the Congresses which shall be elected unde

the next apportionment. Originally the House of Representatives con sisted of sixty-five members, and the first ratio of representation was one member fo each 30,000 inhabitants. Virginia had the largest delegation and Massachusetts had more than New York. The first House had fewer memb, a than the Senate has to-day. memb and a was gradually increased and the ratio enlarged until, in 1822, a population of 40,000 was required for a member, and the total number of Representatives ran up to 212.

It is now 357. The explicit provision of the Constitution al lotting to each State two Senators, and two only, has obviated any chance for controversy as to the membership of that body. The Sens tors being twice as many as the States, there are now ninety Senators. As to Representatives in the House, the Constitution directs that a census shall be taken every tenth year, and that after each census the basis of representation shall be fixed by the House at so many inhabitants to each member, but there is now no limit upon the total member ship, and all efforts to regulate it by fixing such a limit have been futile. In May, 1856, a law was passed limiting to 233 the membership of the House, with the intention of making the limitation permanent, though there were, by the apportionment of 1852, 238 members in the House, or five more than it was in tended to have thereafter. Subsequently to the passage of this law, however, Min nesota, Oregon, and Kansas were admitted as States, and all of them before the next apportionment. The size of the House, however, increased steadily thereafter, or under the census of 1860 to 243, of 1870 to 233, of 1880 to 325, and at present to 357. If, after the census of 1900, in order to reduce the total membership, the ratio of representation is largely increased, as it must be if the member ship of the House is to be reduced or kept where it is, the smallest States will enjoy a disproportionate advantage, for each of them is entitled to at least one Representative, be the ratio 70,000, as it was half a century ago, 170,000, as it was eight years ago, or more

than that. Very naturally, therefore, these little States. which would lose nothing by the reduction, being assured of at least one member each, are not unfavorable to a reduction of the total membership of the House to 325 or less. The larger States, not less naturally, are desirous of maintaining their relative strength in the House even at the risk of making the membership unwieldy.

NATIONAL CONGRESS OF INDIA. Its Fourteenth Annual Meeting-Its Constitutional Aims and Loyalty.

Loypox, Jan. 11.-The National Congress of d'a held its fourteenth annual meeting Madras during the last three days of December. Over 600 delegates and 4,000 visitors attended and great enthusiasm prevailed during the proceedings. They were representaive of all the races and creeds of India, and the varieties of costume and color imparted a nighly picturesque appearance to the sittings that took place in a pavilion constructed and decorated for the occasion.

The Hon. Subha Rao, member of the Madras Legislative Council and Chairman of the Recep-tion Committee, welcomed the delegates and referred to the beneficent forces through the action of which the congress had been evolved to interpret to the ruling powers the wants and wishes of the Indian people. He regretted the attacks made on it from certain quarters, for its only aim was to secure for the Indian people by constitutional means the full benefits of British citizenship promised in the proclama-

tions of the Queen Empress. Mr. Ananda Mohun Bose, barrister, of Calcutta, was elected President. In his inaugural address he referred to the recent reactionary and repressive policy of the Government of India, citing as instances the prolonged detention of political suspects without trial and their banishment from their homes by administrative order, the Sedition and Press laws, the Press Censorship committees, composed of Government officials, and the subversion of the first principles of self-government aimed at in the Calcutta Municipal bill. He also alluded to the forward frontier policy that embarrassed the finances of India, arrested domestic reform and retarded the execution of necessary public works. He appealed to the sympathy and sense of justice of the British people to precure a reversion from this policy in order to restore the confidence and contentment of the Indian people in the rulers of their country. The educated classes in India were, he said, thoroughly loval to and foremost in the efforts to secure the permanence of British rule. As representing the educated classes and the uninstructed masses, the congress was a true friend of the Government and a faithful interpreter of popular wishes and wants. In concluding, Mr. Bose expressed the earnest hope that much needed and urgent administrative reforms and a policy of trust and sympathy would characterize the rule of Lord Curzon and restore contentment and happiness among the Indian people. the first principles of self-government aimed at

and restore contentment and happiness among the Indian people.

The arrival of Lord Curzon during the sitting of the congress was availed of to send him a message of welcome, to which he sent a prompt and cordial reply accepting the good wishes of the congress. The reply was received with great enthusiasm by the delegates, who gave three hearty cheers in his honor.

Resolutions were passed bearing on the various subjects touched on in the President's inaugural address, and the congress concluded its session after appointing Lucknow as the next place of meeting, in December of the present year.

Woman Buried with Honors Intended for a

From the Chicago Record. From the Chicago Record.

Vienna, Dec. 27.—A queer telegraphic correspondence was carried on recently between the capitals of Saxony. Bohemia and Russia. Some hedy or other in Dressden had a maiden auntwho was taken sick and died in a hospital at Prague while on her way to Vienna. The neptiew was notified and he telegraphed to the Prague hospital authorities to send the body to Dresden for entombment in the family vault. When the coffin on its arrival was opened it was found to contain not the body of the aunt, but that of a uniformed and bedizened Bussian General. Immediately the nephew wired to Prague; Prague: No dead aunt, but Russian General. Where

No dead aunt?"

From Prugue came the reply:

If dead aunt not arrived, then Petersburg."

The next telegram went to the railway authorities at St. Petersburg and read:

"What do with dead Russian General? Where

is dead aunt?"
And from St. Petersburg was received the characteristic reply:
"Bury General in all silence. Aunt just buried bere with highest military honors." POEMS WORTH READING.

Heratius Up to Date. The twentieth century begins Jan. 1, 1901. (After Macaulay.) The great Carl Schurz of Gotham By foreign gods he swore That the land that had annexed him By foreign gods he swore it, And named a trysting day, And hade his messengers ride forth,

To summon his array. Lo, on the day appointed There came a motley crew, Potato's henchman, Pingree, The bounding Pettigrew; The Vest, that's out of fashion; Godkin, high priest of hate; Edward, he of cashless feed-Ed, whose oven is all you need-From the Bay spectacled State.

East and west, and south and north,

Then outspake brave Carl Schurinius This battle must beg.n: The people are against us, And we must fight like sin. In the Senate pass the people's will May perhaps be stopped by threat Now, who will stand on either hand,

And fillbuster with me?" Ontapake Pettigrew, the Dakotan A talker brave was he: "Lo, I will stand on thy right hand And waste good time with thee." Then outspake Vest, the Missourian A spendthrift of words was he: "Lo, I will stand on thy left hand,

And filibuster wi h thee.

But here the parallel endeth; Some things history does not repeat; The Narrow Minded Reatment There'll be no graven image, No statue set on high. No tales of the new Horatius, When the winds round the chimney sigh. And the end of these poor creatures, Who got in the way of fate, Is like the cow who strayed on the track And saw the train too late.

J. B. RETNOLDS.

'Long Shore.

Standing in line are we, All on the edge of the street. We're longshoremen! Hale and hearty and strong. Ve're from the tenement district. And we're out for a job. Wayhol but it's cold, wayhol Stamp your feet there, fellows, Stamp your feet with a will. There's a saloon behind, Hot and cheery its drinks-But a day's work's shead, Work that will warm our blood, And gold that will warm our pockets

Ah, there comes the rollicking ship, And here's the stevedore, boys, Here's the stevedore, Chirping and cheery and small; Stand up straight like a man And you're in for a good day's work. He'll be down here in a minute, So keep your faces steady. What, rent is due in a week? Oh! you're not the only fellow. Got three kids myself.
And money don't grow in the gutter. Ah! never you mind, old man, Things will straighten themselves Ah! brace up!-but here he is-My heart is beating a little.

He's passed us by, he has, But don't look so terribly down, Guesa we be turned out of the rooms-How much have I got? Fifteen cents, so come along. Good day to spend in saluons. Where it's warm and pleasant and easy. Then we'll forget our troubles And the others can work while we drink Ves. we're longshoremen, Hearty longshoremen, Longshoremen out of a job, Easy life-don't you think so? The day is bitter and raw, Oyens the kids are cold.

Yes! I'd like to turn homeward, But-the saloons are much warmer. Wonder we grumble a little-Whish, but the wind is a-blowing-Hist to them trundling the cotton, Heaving the barrels of sugar, Working and toiling and sweating, Shouting and straining their muscles, Piling the cases of canned goods, Banging the pieces of iron; Hist to the rumbling of trucks, Shouting and crying of men. That is what is called life! And we're out facing the wind. Wayho! but it's cold, wayho!

J. O. When Polly Wields the Broom.

From the Denver Evening Post. yet recall the willowy form crowned with a cap of white,
The modest wrapper draped around the quiet little
sprite.
The movements full of sinuous grace as 'round the She'd is anot house. She'd is a mouse. She'd is a bout her daily toil as quiet as a mouse. How off I'd sit in 'raptured mood and watch each graneful mose. As ahe would tidy up the house, and oft my eyes I'd.

closs And think the angels envied me my presence in the And blessed privilege to see fair Polly wield the

That summer in the old ranch house; what blissful Within me as I now recall that sweetly rural dream:

The meadows green, the grassy slopes, the streamlets ever bright.

The rugged mountains framing in the picture of
delight.

I yet can hear her liquid voice in softly flowing I yet can lis. eter than the piping notes of songbirds in Far awee the hills, As like a fairy she would move about the big best Her strains of song in timing with the swishes of her

She'd milk the cows and feed the fowls and tend the flowers that bloomed.

To keep the atmosphere she breathed appropriately perfumed.

Would bend above the heated stove until her face would seem. A rival of the setting sun's last roseate, blushing She'd have her arms so plump and fair and wash the dishes, while I'd sit a-near and bask within the sunshine of her and Oh' what colden dreams I'd weave in fancy's noiseless from While watching every graceful curve as she would wield the broom.

The days flew by on golden wings, the nights with visions fraught. Seemed sweet companions to the days in that Edenic spot. Each heaven-created vision set with one fair, match-That lent it beauty sweetly rare, that peerless rural girl.

I'd see her in a palace never built by earthly hands.
On which celestial sunlight fell in dreamy, golden attends.

And awel sprites, less fair than she, would cluster the process. In the room
To watch her poetry of grace as she would wield the

We're married now and living 'mid the city's cease dream.

A ray from heaven that nevermore across my path will gleam.

Phrenologists would wonder at the miscellaneous bumps

Upon my almost hairless head, resultant from the

thimps than the raises when I loaf about the And awkwardly get in her way when Polly wields the

Genesis of the Manhattan Cocktail. From the New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Prom the New Orleans Times-Democrat.

"The Manhattan cocktail is a delightful appetizer when properly prepared," said a local connoisseur in the art of living, "but it is easily ruined by unskilful hands. It is the invention, by the way, of a native of New Orleans, and the story of its origin is rather curious. Years ago Col. Joe Walker was in New Iork and went on a little yachting trip with a party of friends. By some oversight the liquid refreshments in the icebox were confined to Italian vermouth and plain whisky, and it occurred to the Colonel that a palatable drink might be made by mixing the two. The result was so good that he experimented a little on his return to New Orleans, and soon perfected the Manhattan cocktail as it is known to-day. It was christened in honor of his friends on Manhattan island, and the fame of the decoction soon spread all over the country. The true Manhattan cocktail is always made with Italian vermouth, but at half the places where they undertake to serve it French vermouth is aubstituted, and the fine flavor is altogether destroyed. French vermouth is a sort of wine, while Italian vermouth is a cordial pure and simple. They are as different as milk and molasses. A cocktail made from the French brand is no more a Manhattan than it is a Spanish omelette."

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

B quotes: "When Greek meets Greek then comes the tug of war." K says the quotation should run; "When Greek ploned Greeks then was the tug of war." Neitner, however, can name the author of the line as he quotes it. Will run be kind enough to say which form is the nearer to the original dant is, to the words in which the idea was first expressed?

BOB AND TOM.

W to correct. Nathantal Lee, who died in 1092. made use of the expression in his play, "Alexander the Great,"

In a five-mile race A receives one mile start over B; what percentage of advantage does A get 7 CHEMULFO. He receives an advantage of one-fifth, or 20 per

Under what decisions was it held that one born of American parents while travelling abroad is a native American citizen? Is there anything in the Consti-tution bearing on this point? Under no decisions; but section 1993 of the Revised Statutes of the United States declares that children of American citizens born abroad are themselve American citizens.

Oan you give me the name of a short history of the time from the exodus of the brasilies out of Egypt to the beginning of the Christian ers? I want his as an aid to the intellligent study of the Old Testament. J. L. M. Smith's "Student's" Old Testament History and New Testament History, \$1,25 each; or his "Smaller Scripture History," from the creation to A. D. 76

Did Gen. Lee actually offer his sword to Gen Grant at Appointatox? Did the latter refuse to accept it?

W. K. B. Gen. Lee did not offer his sword to Gen. Grant In his "Memoirs" the latter says that the story of Gen. Lee offering him his sword, and Gen. Grant's refusing to take it, is absolutely untrue.

A claims that the Eric Railroad is the oldest rail-road in the United States, while B claims the Hud-son River Railroad is the oldest. This does not mean the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, but the old road before consolidation. Railroad. Of the two roads the Erie is the older; it was char tered in 1882, and opened from Permont to Dun kirk in April, 1851. The Hudson River Railroad wa chartered in 1846, and opened from New York to Albany in October, 1851. But there are older roads in the United States than either of these.

Am I right in saying that Admiral Dewey fought the first and the last battles against Spain ? J. E. R. You are not right. Admiral Deway fought the first real battle of the war on May 1; but the last battles were fought on land by Gen. Schwan, Aug. 14, near Mayaguez, Porto Rico.

A claims that he has a right to remove the trade-mark of a well-known hat manufacturer from a hat and wear it in a hat of another manufacturer; B claims that it is illegal to do so. Please decide. E. E. W. It is not illegal, inasmuch as there is no intent to defraud the original owner of the trade-mark.

1. Please print date of Chicago fire, 2. What is the true story about Mrs. O Leary's cow? P. A. B. 1. The Chicago fire began on Sunday evening, Oct. 6, 1871, and lasted until Tuesday, the 10th. 2. It began in a cow stable on De Koven street, and it was caused quite probably by Mrs. O'Leary's cow kick

ing over a lantern. 1. What are the ranks and salary of Paymaster and Assistant Paymaster in the may? 2. Is any knowledge of medicine required in either position? 3. Does either wear uniform? 4. Does either spend his whole time aboard ship? 5. What are the amounts of bonds required?

1. An Assistant Paymaster in the navy ranks as an Ensign, a Passed Assistant Paymaster ranks as a Lieutenant, junior grade; a Paymaster ranks as a Lieutenant and as a Lieutenant-Commander; a Pay Inspector ranks as a Commander, and a Pay Director as a Captain. The Chief of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts is Paymaster-General of the Navy and ranks as Commodore. The pay begins at \$1,700 year at sea, after five years it is \$1,000; Passed Assistant Paymasters get \$2,000 to \$2,200; Paymasters, Inspectors and Directors from \$2,800 to \$4,200; the Paymaster-General gets a Commodore's shore pay. 2. No. 3. Yes; he wears an officer's uniform, with the proper insignia of rank and the device of the Pay Corps, a silver oak sprig. 4. He is liable to shore duty, just as any other officer. The Pay Direct ors in our navy are always on shore duty. 5. An Assistant Paymaster gives a bond of \$10,000, a Paymaster one of \$15,000, a Paymaster one of \$25,000.

Why has the Custom House flag seventeen bars It is the Treasury flag. It has sixteen bars, not seventeen, because it was authorized by the act of March 2, 1799, when there were sixteen States. The device in the canton, at first the arms of the United States, was changed in 1871 to the present cluster of thirteen stars; but the number of bars has no been altered.

Who said of whom:
"The long self-sacrifice is o'er—
The great world-victor's victor will be seen no more"?
L. A. M.

I should very much like to gather some informa-tion about the legend of the Erl-king. Whence and when did the myth orizinate? Who is or was the Erl-king? Did he exert a baneful influence over every one who saw him or simply over children, as in Goethe's poem? Is it a distinctly German fable? Has any one set the poem to music since the im-mortal Schubert? Ed-king is simply the elf-king: Herder mistra Goethe followed him. The elf-king is a power in Scandinavian folklore who attracts and steals children. He did not exert a baneful influence on any one; he and his elves stole children to take to their own houses, leaving "changelings" in place of the children. The story is found in many forms through all Scandinavian folklore, and comes probably from Aryan sources. We think that other composers that Schubert have put Goethe's poem or some other William Allingham's "Up the Airy

set to music.

The "Russ" pavement on Broadway, about which your correspondent "C. 8." Inquires, was put down in 1850-51. It was composed of "cubes" of nine or ten inches chart is, blocks nine or ten inches wide, nine or len inches long and nine or ten inches deep. The stone was very hard, but in the course of time it became so smooth that in wet weather it was so slippery that neither men nor horses could keep their footing. Then it was that the remark was attributed to Mike Walsh "that it required a sinarier man to cross broadway than to be a member of the Legalature." The necessity of dedging the signed, with which Broadway was then crowded added to the difficulty of the feat. When the pavement became thus smooth, an attempt was made to make grooves in it with an appliance something like a drill, but it proved impracticable, and the pavement was wholly removed. The stones were turned over and used to pave side streets. Some of them might be seen in Central Park West till a year or so ago.

VETERAN. set to music.

Since asking how Williamsbridge. Bronx borough.
New York city, got its name, I have been told by a
resident of that section that various bridges over the
Bronx in former times were in the nature of tollgates, and that the bridges were known by the names
of their tenders, or toll takers; hence, Williams's
Bridge (now Williamsurdger, Knigs Bridge, &c.
You say: "The older maps make it Williams's Bridge, evidently the bridge of some person name i Williams," which is corroborative. Though built before
the British invaded the valley of the Bronx, and a
wooden structure, the house Williams lived in still
stands, well creserved and habitable. It is in a side
street on which its rear fronts, just off the main
thoroughfare of Williamsbridge, namely White
Plains 'avenue,' formerly White Plains road.

B. Z.
Wing's Bridge is not the bridge built or kept by

King's Bridge is not the bridge built or kept by King; it is the King's Bridge, the bridge over the highway leading from New York to Albany, Canada and the New England colonies. A Benedict .- The parents of the bride pay for the

invitations and for the bride's carriage to the church and the bridesmaids' carriages to and from the church; the bridegroom pays for the carriage for himself and his wife from the church, for the presents to the best man, ushers and bridesmaids for the bouquets of the bride and her maids and for the opening of the church (sexton's fee, organist's fee, clergyman's fee) and for any decorations in the church.

N. A. Adams.-To give the legal boundary line between New York and New Jersey would take too much space; you will find it in vols. 5-6 (bound in one volume) of the Revised Statutes of New York, eighth edition, pages 3,678 to 3,693. Bedloe's Island. on which the Statue of Liberty stands, is within the geographical limits of New Jersey, but within the jurisdiction of New York. L. N. Mass.-The Lord Mayor of London receives

malary of £10,000 a year—say \$50,000. He has an official residence, too, but his expenses are very heavy, and it is said that the honor costs about \$50,-000 more than the salary. C. Folks. - Persons between 16 and 21 may be in the

army, with their parents' consent; drummers are not required to reach the usual standard of weight and height. Fred Mather. - The offices of the Military Service

Institution are on Governors Island, New York city. The Assistant Secretary, Capt. H. L. Harris, First Artillery, can give you all information. L. J. H .- In theory the Normal College is for New Yorkers only, but we think that many girls who live

in New Jersey attend it. Write to the Secretary. Quir.-The name Tollemache is pronounced TolOUR NEWSPAPERS.

A Few Facts About the American Folded Multiples of Thought, with Comments. There are in the United States about 2,110 daily newspapers-the word "about" is used in that connection in view of the fact that the able and persistent statisticians who collect newspaper figures are not always to be relied. upon, at least, their figures are not beyond the round-number limit. However, they are near

enough for the purposes of this article. It might be naturally and pardonably in ferred that New York leads in this list, but it does not, Pennsylvania having 1083 dailies to 183 for New York. Hlinois comes next with 160, Ohio fourth, with 163; Indiana fifth, with 150, and California sixth, with 112, and no other State has as high as 100. The last in the string are the District of Columbia and Wyoming, with 4 each. be noted, as a sort of a sooth, that Massachusetts, the educational centre of the universe. with 84, is first among those out of the hundred class.

A study of the dally newspaper as herein set forth may be of interest as showing the character and enterprise of the people of a country. It also shows a few peculiarities, and proves that reasoning by analogy doesn't always come out according to rule. For instance, it might be supposed that if a city of 13,000 peo ple, as is Guthrie, Oklahoma, had two morning papers, a city'ten times that size ought to have twenty morning papers, whereas, it not only does not, but it must grow to be larger than any city in the United States except New York city, which, with thirty morning papers, is eighteen to the good of Chicago and Philadelphia, with a dozen each. It might also be inferred that if a city of 13,000 people had no evening paper, as Gothrie has, then towns of that size do not support evening papers, whereas every town of that size in the country, and many considerably less, have evening papers, unless they are practically suburbs of large cities. Therefore, the facts knock the analogy rule galley-west, so to say.

And yet it would seem that as small towns can and do support daily newspapers, the large citles ought to make a better showing in the same direction, though it may be al lowed that the extra cost of the dailies in the large cities enables them to make it possible for the dailies to exist in the smaller towns. the bulk of the news in such papers being confined to the less expensive local matter. There are very few if any towns in this country of sufficient size to support a dally paper which are not near enough to a large cities to receive the dailies on the day of Issue, and all the small towns subscribe liberally to the city dailies, thus enabling local editors to save expensive telegraph tolls, and make their papers in teresting by publishing such local news in detail as the city papers do not have. Of the cities of the United States, New York

detail as the city rapers do not have.

Of the cities of the United States, New York city heads the list with 55 dailies, 31 morning and 24 evening, which includes a number of stock, law and other class papers which are not really newspapers. Of these all of the morning and 15 of the evening rapers are bublishedin the borough of Manhattan. This number for a population of about 3,700,000 (18 smaller in proportion than that of other large cities, for Chicago, with 1,200,000, and Philadelphia, with 1,200,000, have 27 and 20 dailies each. And here appears another peculiarity, to wit, the prevalence of the evening paper. New York has 7 more morning than evening papers, and Philadelphia 4 more, while Chicago has 7 more evening than morning rapers. In other words, Chicago has 7 less evening papers than New York, with its much larger population, and 7 more than Philadelphia. Why this should be so is not altogether clear, for it is generally understood that the Chicagoese are fond of amusements and gadding about, while the Philadelphians are noted as homebodies, and it is a known fact that the ceople who stay home of nights like their evening papers. Among New York dallies are 3 Italian, 1 French, 8 German, 2 Bonemian, 1 Arabic and 3 Hetrew, or more dalles in foreign languages than any other city in the Union, except thicago and Philadelphia, has of all kinds; and the same number, 18, that San Francisco has, By the way, Chicago, with 7 German papers, makes a better comparative showing than New York does. She has 11 dailies in foreign languages, 7 German, 2 Bohemian, 1 Poish and 1 Scandinavian, which is more than any other except San Prancisco, with 7 German, 2 Tealman, 2 Cerman, 2 Bohemian, 1 Poish and 1 Scandinavian.

Mountain" is a version of the story, and it has been

denyla, has of all kinds; and the same name denyla denyla, has of all kinds; and the same name. Chicaco, with 7 German passes, raghes a best for commarkity showing than New York, downman, 2 Dohemian, 1 Poisis and 1 Scandinavian, 7 Triacis, and with face 9.2 Histon. 2 Versian and 1 Spanness, having in this last regard, 1 Spanness, having in the last passes, 1 Spanness, 1 Spann

three to nine times the size of the Wess Virginian.

If Chicago, with its 1,800,000 people, had newspapers in the ratio that Prescott, Ariz. has, that is, a morning and an evening paper to its 1,800 people, or one to each 180, it would have 2,000 newspapers, an excess that would make even Chicago think she had enough. For New York it would mean over 4,000 anily newspapers. The only town in the list that shows an approach to the Prescott ratio is Pharnix, Ariz. which, with 3,200 people, has two morning and one evening taper.

Taking the full account of class and news dailies, the ratio of papers to population is about as follows New York, 1 to 67,000; Chicago, 1 to 25,000; Philadelphia, 1 to 55,000; Bst. Louis, 1 to 45,000; Boston, 1 to 40,000; ean."

San Francisco, 1 to 16,500; Chreinnati, 1 to 25,000; Cleveland, O., I to 35,000; Buffalo, 1 to 27,000; New Orleans, I to 36,000; Buffalo, 1 to 27,000; New Orleans, I to 36,000; Greater Pitzsburg, 1 to 40,000; Wasshinaton, D. C., 1 to 70,000; Detroit, I to 35,000; Milwaukes, I to 35,000; Newark, N. J., 1 to 50,000; Milmansonis, I to 37,000; St. Paul, I to 37,000; Louisville, I to 29,000; Kansas City, I to 20,000; Providence, I to 18,000; Indianapolis, I to 18,000; Denver, I to 15,000; Columbus, U. I to 20,000; Richmond, Va., I to 18,000; New Hoven, I to 12,000; Mobile, I to 45,000; Aslanta, I to 25,000; Mobile, I to 41,000; Charleston, I to 30,000; Seattle and Tacoma, I to 30,000; Parkersburg, W. Va., I to 3,500; Phoenix, Ariz., I to 1,100; Prescott, I to 900.

THE COIT ETHICAL MARRIAGE London Still Talking of the Union of the

They are still talking in London and printing things in the London papers about the marriage of Dr. Stanton Coit, Ph. D., and Miss Adela Wetzlar, which occurred at Kensington Town Hall a few days ago. It was said to be the first "ethical marriage" ever celebrated in England or anywhere else. It interested the folk of London town immensely, and now, se It is reported, "ethical marriages" are being seriously discussed in London drawing rooms,

The marriage was called an "ethical marriage"

popent of ethical culture and because the cere-

because Dr. Coit is a somewhat celebrated ex-

mony was performed by Frederic Harrison, for some time connected with the London Society for Ethical Culture. No particulars have yet reached this side of the ocean regarding the identity of the bride except that she is a disciple of ethical culture Dr. Coit perhaps is better known in the United States than he is in England. His family came to New England in 1637, and all of them have been more or less prominent, especially those who went into the ministry. Stanton Coff was prepared for college at the High School in Columbus, O., and entered Amherst Cotlege with the class of 1879. He developed into a stu-

graduation, was an instructor in English literature at Amherst for a time. The late President Seeley took a great interest in the young instructor and finally peraunded him to take a course in philosophy and political science at a German university. The young man wanted to enter the Episcopal ministry, but his friends convinced him that his views were not orthodox enough. His father and mother had selt the Episcopal Church before their son was born. Prof. Burgess of Columbia, under whom young Coit had studied political science for a year, added his voice to President Seeley's in favor of study in Germany, and Coit entered the University of Ber-

in in 1882. In 1885 he took his degree of dos-

dent of philosophy and sociology and, after

tor of philosophy. Immediately afterward he went to London to study the social condition of London's poor. There he remained for a year and in 1886 returned to this country and was engaged to deliver ten lectures before the Society for Ethieal Culture, of which Dr. Felix Adler is the President. In the early summer of 1880 Dr. Colt went to live among the tenements in New York. He believed that conditions in the tenement house districts were far from what they should be and he believed that if an intelligent man studied those conditions he could improve them. He rented three rooms on the improve them. He rented three rooms on the second floor of the tenement at 146 Forsyth street, and every Sui day during the waim weather he took about 100 persons, at his own expense, to the Arden woods on Staten Island. He started a club for boys and followed it up by another one for girls, and then concluded that there was no reason why the fathers and mothers of the boys and girls should not have a club. The club for the family was called the Neighborhood Guild, with quarters at 25 Delancey street. The Neighborhood chuild was the foundation of the University Settlement. In the Neighborhood Guild, Dr. Coit paid all the expenses, asking no help from any one.

the foundation of the University Settlement. In the Neighborhood Guild Dr. Coit paid all the expenses, asking no help from any one.

When the Neighborhood Guild was well established Dr. Coit was called to London to succeed Moneure D. Conway as the minister of the Religious Society of South Place Chapel, Dr. Coit made the seciety one for the study of ethical culture, undertook work among the London tenements and founded a Neighborhood Guild there. After a time Dr. Coit returned to the United States and took charge of the University Settlement. During the hard times in the winter of 1894 Dr. Coit conceived the idea of giving the unemployed work by having the city expend \$20,000,000 on public improvements. He began dealing with labor leaders and arranged a mass meeting in Madison Square Garden to launch the scheme.

The big amphitheatre was packed with a turbulent crowd of Secialists, labor actitators and what not, among whom were a few soberminded, serious men of substance. As a result of the meeting it was decided to circulate betitions in favor of a demand for the following to be built at the public expense:

"To build underground railroads, adequate to the city's needs."

"To construct in every Senatorial district large public baths, with swimming pools for men and women, and private baths with all modern improvements."

"To construct underground water closses and lavatories at every fourth street throughout the tenement house districts."

"To build as many new schoolhouses as the child population requires."

"To tear down the rear tenements throughout the tenement house districts, and to convert the back yards into interior parks."

Shortly after this meeting Dr. Coit's socialist views tecame too pronounced for the patrons of the University Settlement and be returned to England in March, 1834. He has lived in or near London ever since.

Invitations were issued in the name of the prospective bride and bridegroom for the wedding and Kensington Town Hall was packed. The marriage was preceded by the arrangement of the usual formalities at the office of the Registrar. The ceremony took half an hour and consisted chiefly of exhortations by Mr. Harrison, according to the London Daily Mail, told the meeting something about the status of woman among the Homans, and set forth a claim that the Ethical ce emony does a good deal more to beautify marriage than the ceremony of either the Catholic or the Protestant Church. Then there was an exhortation to the newly married couple to live in bonds of love, to let their household become a centre of useful service to the community and to train their children up in the way they should go. Part of the Church of England service ("Witt thou take," Ac.) was interpolated, and here Mr. Coit and Miss Wetziar stood up and the ring was introduced. Mr. Harrison admitted having taken this part of the ceremony from the Church service, but said that the Church in the beginning only incorporated it from an older ceremony. Then the bride and bridegroom gave promises, in answer to Mr. Harrison's questions, that they would live as most married cepple have lived since marriang was instituted. It was quite a solemn business, something like other Nonconformist religious ceremonles, minus the religious element. At the conclusion a young lady sang, to harmonium accompaniment, a song which was in accord with the spirit of the meeting.

Siberian railroad becomes a fait accoupil, a trade will spring up in supplying fish to the

industrial and mining districts of the south Sample of Political Items in Kansas

From the Emporia Guzette. J. B. Odair, one of the best-known Populists in Lyon county, has written a letter to the Gazette, in which, after begging the editor not to make fun of him, he says: "I am satisfied with President McKinley." Administration, and I hereby renounce Populism and free silver and declare myself a gold standard Republican."